

WASHINGTON POLICY PUZZLES VERA CRUZ

Residents and Foreigners Unable to Understand Attitude of Administration.

NO FAITH IN MEDIATION

Military Authorities Greatly Hampered by Latest Stage of Watchful Waiting.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special correspondent of THE SUN with access to Admiral Badger's fleet.

Vera Cruz, May 10.—All those American residents of Mexico and all those who witnessed the "peaceful occupation" of Vera Cruz have passed beyond the point of expecting that Washington will have any ear for what they who have first hand knowledge of this end of the Mexican situation have to say. However, for persons not associated with the Administration it may be worth while to set forth something of what Americans in Vera Cruz are thinking during the latest stage of "watchful waiting."

Right or wrong, wisely or unwisely, the thousands of Americans here, including of course officers and men of the army and navy, have very positive convictions on the present situation. These views, it may be stated at the outset, are entirely different from what little is reaching here regarding the official views at Washington. If one is seeking approval of the Administration's Mexican policy he need not come to Vera Cruz. The men of the naval and military forces are of course supposed to supply only the brain for the work in hand and not the brain. Nevertheless the situation has never yet existed in American affairs when those men have not had their own views, and needless to say they have them now, though not letting their own opinions for a moment interfere with the most loyal and explicit obedience to orders from Washington.

The Vera Cruz point of view is very simple. It is this: We have started to take Mexico; let's finish the job, the sooner the better. Nothing could be simpler nor more direct, and furthermore, more unanimous.

Those who came ashore at Vera Cruz with the American forces which participated in the fighting have had their fill of Washington's views. They saw the American forces subjected to the fire of snipers for more than twelve hours, powerless to make a move to protect themselves because orders from Washington were to "occupy peacefully" the custom house.

Ammunition Not Seized.

They saw Federal gunboats come into the harbor of Vera Cruz loaded with hundreds of soldiers and permitted to leave again to go wherever they chose, perhaps later to oppose other American forces at the cost of American lives. They saw the Ypiranga, a German steamer, laden with vast quantities of arms and ammunition for Huerta, permitted to leave the harbor with her deadly cargo; the landing of the soldiers and the seizure by the American forces would have been more in compliance with the military requirements of the situation, but orders from Washington prevented it.

The hundreds of prisoners, caught bearing arms against the Americans and belonging to no organized force whatsoever, turned loose to take up arms against the Americans elsewhere in the country, all because of orders from Washington. They still see the food supply of Vera Cruz growing smaller and smaller because the American forces have prevented the country people from bringing their produce into the city, while orders from Washington will not permit the extension of the lines so that the food supply will be cut off from the city.

They see, for the same reason, bands of Federal soldiers between Vera Cruz and the port of Tampico, nine miles hence, upon which the American forces depend for an overnight change of the orders of these soldiers and a situation menacing the health and life even of every soldier of Vera Cruz. The American forces would result. They see Huerta daily increasing his forces between Vera Cruz and the port because orders from Washington prevent the seizure of arms of the Federal forces and the prompt advance into Mexico city. And so it goes; the matters mentioned are but a few of those with which the naval and military authorities are constantly perplexed and hampered as a result of attitude of Washington.

American Residents' Possibilities.

There are but few Americans here who can see any possibility of sound reason for the Administration's attitude toward the existing situation. Some of those who do look on both sides can think of no reason for such an attitude except the desire to interpose some delay in order to get Americans out of Mexico in order to avoid the possibility of the Washington attitude being accepted for its face value not even these Americans will have a word to say in extension for the Administration. They may all be wrong and Washington may be infinitely wiser than here believed, but the fact remains that these things are what Americans are thinking and saying.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the American forces should be permitted to accept the view of all Americans in Vera Cruz, and all foreigners too for that matter. These Americans here who have had opportunity for a close view of the Administration's attitude toward the existing situation, are most pessimistic. Some days they feel that any day now orders may be expected withdrawing the soldiers and sailors from Vera Cruz and the battle lines of the American flags, which look so good waving over the principal buildings out in the harbor. Nothing but a fresh rumor of Mr. Bryan's resignation can cheer up these Americans. Such is the general trend.

No Hope in Mediation.

Men of the army, particularly are convinced of the utter impossibility of the mediation proceedings accomplishing anything except the demonstration of the impossibility of intervention. There is no doubt but that the Washington attitude is that it knew the personal views of its representatives down here, views which are strongly held that they are not to be changed, even out of respect to the official attitude at Washington. Their only fear is that in the course of the mediation proceedings Mr. Bryan or the United States will be committed to the United States to some impossible course. It is the universal conviction here that between the South American combination and the American elements Mr. Bryan is doomed to be completely outwitted. No one here believes but that the United States will emerge a loser if the mediation is not abandoned. The day Americans are regarded as playing the game of a cat and mouse in the present situation, and Vera Cruz considers them more clever at it than anybody in the country.

Amidst of long residence in Mexico many Americans here believe that the life of no American in Mexico will be safe for a long time to come. They are convinced that they will suffer by a policy of withdrawal after what has been done.

VERA CRUZ HEARS REBELS HAVE CAPTURED TAMPICO

Continued from First Page.

the same as before the American occupation. The disappearance of Private Parks, the orderly of Lieut.-Col. Taggart, who is supposed to have been captured and killed by Mexicans when he passed the American outposts near Tejeria, has been referred to the authorities at Washington.

It is believed here that Gen. Funston is likely to restrict the movements of newspaper correspondents toward the interior because of the arrests in Mexico city yesterday of a number of these men who went to the capital from this city.

DANIELS ADMITS ORDER.

Secretary Acknowledges Having Ordered Withdrawal of Ships.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There has been some confusion in Washington for several days over Secretary Daniels' answer to the criticism of the withdrawal of the American vessels from Tampico. The Secretary has a disposition in some quarters here to feel that he was shifting the burden to the shoulders of Admiral Mayo and that impression apparently has reached Vera Cruz.

A careful reading of Daniels' statement, however, shows that the Secretary is not shifting the burden. He is responsible for the original withdrawal of the vessels from Tampico. He acknowledges that the Department ordered Admiral Mayo to withdraw his fleet to go to the assistance of the American vessels from Tampico. This was the statement given out by Secretary Daniels several days ago, which was construed as putting the responsibility on him for the withdrawal of the American vessels from Tampico.

"On the 20th of April it was decided that should the continued refusal to properly apologize for the insult toward the American flag compel extreme measures the navy would be asked to occupy the custom house at Vera Cruz, using for the purpose the force under Admiral Fletcher. As the amount of resistance that would be offered to this occupation could not be forecast, it was decided to reinforce Admiral Fletcher with the ships then at Tampico, with the exception of the Des Moines."

Admiral Mayo was directed to proceed with his force, leaving only the Des Moines on guard at Tampico, military necessity requiring that only one vessel should be left at Tampico, and it being clearly foreseen that should the custom house be occupied public resentment against foreigners in Tampico would rise to such a point that the presence of a single vessel too weak to take offensive measures of reprisal, would probably irritate the populace to the point of taking personal vengeance on the innocent foreigners, not only at Tampico itself, but in the outlying districts. It was therefore decided that the Des Moines should be outside the mouth of the river rather than in full sight of the city of Tampico."

"Events moved with greater swiftness than was anticipated and the order to occupy the custom house was given early in the morning of the 21st. Before Admiral Mayo's squadron could possibly cooperate with Admiral Fletcher. In the meanwhile Admiral Badger, with ample relief, was sent to the city of Tampico, but it must be remembered that this was not a problem of collecting Americans and foreigners actually in the city of Tampico only, but that there were at that time a large number of foreigners scattered throughout the oil well district adjacent to Tampico and even further in the interior who had to be brought safely to the coast."

"Even had it been possible under cover of the guns of the ships available to have brought these refugees in the city of Tampico itself safely on board, word of the presence of the ships would have spread to the surrounding country far swifter than any relief expedition could have traveled to their rescue, and it is almost certain that the American lines would not have been able to hold the city of Tampico, and the lives of the refugees would have been lost."

"So clear was that that the captain of the British man-of-war earnestly advised Admiral Mayo not to send any ships back to Tampico, basing his reasons on his judgment that it would be precarious and would only result in the loss of life. So earnest was the British captain and so confident of his that he offered to undertake the work of collecting all of the refugees and taking them out to our ships."

the national standard and to "drive out the gringos."

Mr. Coward saw at report sent to Mr. Stevenson, British Consul at Tuxtla Gutierrez, by the British Vice-Consul at San Pedro, Mr. Brandt. The report from Mr. Brandt said that immediately on the receipt of the news of the American occupation of Vera Cruz at San Pedro detachments of rurales were sent out to disarm the American forces and to take them to the place. The names of only two of these were known. They were Peter Hinkinsberger and J. Smith.

All of the rancheros lived in a single cluster of cottages, this being the practice in Mexico among Americans, for mutual protection. When the Americans saw the rurales approaching they gathered in one of the small houses and opened fire on the police, thinking the rurales were bent on killing them. The rurales replied. The firing lasted for several hours and all the Americans were killed.

Gracie Jenkins, an American girl, 18 years old, and her brother Frank, 14 years old, who had been with the ranchmen during the fighting, were captured by the Mexicans. Miss Jenkins, who was the only educated girl in San Pedro, had been acting as postmistress of that town.

Miss Jenkins and her brother were taken by the Mexicans to San Pedro, where they were housed and insulted by a mob. After they had been taken to the leaders of the mob called on Gen. Bernardo Palafox, Governor of Chiapas, and demanded that the young woman and her brother be handed over to them in order that they might be lynched. The Governor, of course, refused this demand. Both the girl and her brother, however, are still held in prison.

AMERICANS SEIZE AN ISLAND.

Occupied to Guard Tampico Light-house is Report.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Unofficial reports reached Washington tonight that an American force has taken Lobos Island, a coral reef just off Tampico. The purpose of the seizure is credited as being to protect from destruction the very important lighthouse on this island.

Navigators entering the mouth of the Panama River depend upon this light in conjunction with others on the mainland to steer a safe course between the labyrinth of coral reefs.

If we would only refrain from further arousing sentiment, which was nearly at white heat at that time by sending our ships up the river. This was reported by Admiral Mayo as follows under date of April 22:

"Arranged as last resort to go in this morning to bring out Americans. Felt such action would precipitate hostilities. British Captain, whom I informed of my purpose, requested me for the sake of foreigners not to come in, but that he would send out Americans, to which I agreed."

"It will thus be seen that the judgment of Admiral Mayo was thoroughly concurred in by the British Captain, and the Department after careful consideration and consultation decided that his course in remaining outside was by far the wisest that he could take."

ADMIRAL BADGER REPORT THAT MEN- TIONS WERE NOT LANDED.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Navy Department tonight received from Admiral Badger at Vera Cruz the report that the cargo was consigned to Vera Cruz and that the arms and ammunition landed there would pass through the custom house held by the Americans and will immediately be seized by Gen. Cuernavaca. This news brought considerable relief to officials in Washington, who have been greatly perturbed for the last twenty-four hours over conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of this big shipment of munitions of war.

President Wilson and his advisers were not only concerned over the fact that Huerta would be strengthened by the receipt of these war supplies, but also over the realization that the failure to prevent this shipment from falling into the hands of Huerta would lead to much criticism.

The Navy Department announcement followed: "Admiral Badger reports that he has information considered absolutely reliable that no cargo was landed from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Vera Cruz, and that so far as is known all the munitions of war among her cargo are consigned to Vera Cruz. He adds that he does not know definitely whether the cargo will be landed at Vera Cruz or when the ship will leave or for what port."

Another Hamburg American liner, the Bismarck, is already on the way to Mexico with a second cargo of guns and ammunition. She will not be due at Puerto Mexico for about ten days. In the meantime the United States will decide upon what to do.

Next to the clearing up of the uncertainty in regard to the German arms and ammunition the situation at Tampico was the chief subject of interest in Washington today.

A despatch received at the Navy Department from Admiral Mayo contained the information that all foreigners at Tampico had been advised through their Consuls to seek refuge on board the vessels in the harbor or in the Constitutionalist camp, where their safety will be guaranteed. Admiral Mayo's latest message, received tonight, reported everything still quiet at Tampico, but he was hourly expecting the beginning of the final attack by the Constitutionalist forces on this Federal stronghold. Reinforcements for the Constitutionalist army were reported to be on the march.

Admiral Mayo reported that Gen. Gonzales, commander of the rebel forces at Tampico, sent an officer on board the American flagship Saturday with a copy of a letter addressed to the American Consul at Tampico containing the notification of the necessity for all foreigners to seek places of refuge immediately. The letter stated that the American Consul was to advise the captains of all ships in the harbor of the contents of this letter. This was done.

The ships of the American fleet have been driven off from the harbor to such a distance that little apprehension is felt for their safety in case the rebels resort to these tactics. Women and children and all foreigners are leaving Tampico and seeking refuge on the ships in the harbor in obedience to the instructions of their Consuls. The steamship Mexico, chartered by the navy for work in connection with the Vera Cruz relief, is expected today to relieve the battleships and destroyers as far as possible of the work of caring for these refugees.

The American Consul at Tampico, Mr. Brandt, is expected to leave today to take the work of collecting all of the refugees and taking them out to our ships.

Money Will Be Cabled to Italy if Acceptable There.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Five thousand dollars was offered today to the Italian Red Cross by the American Red Cross for distribution among the sufferers from the recent disaster at Mount Etna, Sicily. Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Rome, was sent the following cable today by the American Red Cross: "Please express to the Italian Red Cross our deepest sympathy for the Mount Etna disaster. Will contribute \$5,000 if acceptable."

FORMATION OF NEGRO REGIMENT DELAYED

Not Enough Men Pass Examinations Here to Officer One Company.

C. Franklin Carr, a negro undertaker at 129 West 134th street, will receive a letter this morning from W. A. Niver, assistant to Adjutant-General Henry De Witt Hamilton, notifying him that as a sufficient number of officers did not succeed in passing the prescribed examination to officer one company the organization of a colored regiment of infantry, National Guard, under provisions of a law approved June 2, 1913, "has been temporarily postponed awaiting further developments at home and abroad."

The Adjutant-General gave out yesterday a letter from Carr in which the assertion was made that Charles W. Fillmore, a negro who wanted to be Colonel of the proposed regiment, admitted that he had changed the names on the list of men who were originally scheduled by the negroes themselves to take the examination. Carr said that Fillmore had no authority whatever to make the substitutions.

"Although Mr. Fillmore styles himself as the Colonel of the New York provisional regiment of infantry," Carr wrote, "he is supported by a few who are impressed with the idea that he, Mr. Fillmore, is the choice of the colored citizens at large as a leader of the proposed regiment. The members are little concerned as to who is to take command of this regiment. Nevertheless, if they had any discretion in the matter Mr. Fillmore would receive very little support."

MORE EARTH SHOCKS FRIGHTEN SICILIANS

Violent Quake Felt at Randazzo, 15 Miles From Friday's Disturbance.

RUSHING RELIEF WORK

King Victor Sends \$20,000 to Aid Refugees—First \$100 Comes From U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, May 10.—There was another violent earthquake in Sicily this afternoon in a different section than the one of Friday night, which killed more than 150 persons. The shock was felt most severely at Randazzo, on the northwestern slope of Mount Etna, some fifteen or twenty miles from the section affected by Friday's shocks. There was a panic at Randazzo, which is a town of 10,000 inhabitants. It is not known as yet whether or not there were any casualties as the result of today's shock.

The latest reports from the scene of Friday's earthquake do not add any more deaths to those already given. About 500 injured persons are in various hospitals. The number rescued from the ruins is 257.

All the news in regard to Friday's shocks north of Catania is still confused and incomplete. The telegraph lines have been partially repaired, but are working badly and are congested with Government messages. Moreover, the survivors from the various villages and hamlets are still paralyzed with fear and are unable to describe the disaster. The injured children will not allow the doctors to attend to their wounds. Others are clamoring helplessly for relief, but will make no attempt to help themselves.

Water and Food Scarce.

The great heat now prevailing makes matters worse and is the cause of increased trouble for those who are trying to succor the injured and homeless. Water is scarce as well as food and the rations distributed by the soldiers are not sufficient to go around. The heat will make it necessary for many of the soldiers to go to work at once burying the dead and carrying out sanitary precautions. The employment of the troops in this work will hinder their relief work, while the ruined and congested roads and the interruption of railway communication still further increase the difficulties.

The area around the zone devastated by Friday's earthquake is about two square miles. It is reported that the villages of Lincera, Passomonte, Bonardelli, Pennisi and Zorballi were practically obliterated.

Robert V. Barkley, the United States Vice-Consul at Catania, visited Lincera today and ascertained that there were no Americans among the sufferers by the earthquake.

King Gives \$20,000 for Relief.

King Victor Emmanuel has given \$20,000 toward the work of relief. The Government has authorized the distribution of an additional \$10,000, and private contributions are beginning to reach Prefect Minervini of Catania. The first \$100 received by him was cabled over from America.

It is announced that King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena will go to Sicily when they receive a report concerning the conditions there. Under Secretary Mosca has gone to Catania for the purpose of making such a report.

RED CROSS OFFERS \$5,000.

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The members of the New York provisional regiment of infantry are naturally waiting the dawn of the day when they will be admitted into the National Guard. They are very desirous of having colored line and field officers, but if the law is construed to mean the latter cannot be a part of the army, they are perfectly willing to accept such officers as may be designated to take command of the various units just so they are competent and prominent men."

CARDINAL FARLEY IN AUDIENCE WITH POPE

Pontiff Chats Earnestly With Prelate About New York Affairs.

PRESENTS HIS ENTOURAGE

Plus X. Tells Mgr. Edwards, Aged 81, He's Youngest Priest Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, May 10.—Cardinal Farley of New York had an audience of nearly an hour's duration with the Pope today. The Pontiff was so well pleased with the Cardinal and so anxious to talk with him about New York that he checked the Cardinal on two occasions when the latter arose to take his leave.

The Pope has been greatly interested in New York ever since he read of the enthusiastic reception to Cardinal Farley January 16, 1912, on his return from Rome after receiving the red hat.

Cardinal Farley presented to the Pope the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, one of the board of consultants of the archdiocese of New York; the Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and the Rev. Thomas C. Carroll, private secretary to the Cardinal. The Pope congratulated Mgr. Edwards on his good health and jokingly referred to him as the youngest priest in the archdiocese of New York. Mgr. Edwards is 81 years of age and was for more than thirty years pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in East Fourteenth street.

Cardinal Farley also presented Mrs. Ella Phillips and her daughter, who have been working for the blind children of the Catholic Institute for the Blind, New York. The Pope congratulated the gift given by the children for their dear work.

Cardinal Farley said afterward that he found the Pope looking better than when he last saw him in 1911. His mind was alert and his memory wonderful.

The Pontiff, the Cardinal said, was greatly interested in the development of the Church in the United States, especially in New York. The Cardinal, who is in his 81st year, had made his last visit to the Vatican in the matter of looking after the welfare of immigrants. He concluded by asking the Cardinal to impart his blessing to the clergy and people of the archdiocese of New York.

MILITANT BOMB IN CHURCH.

Subjunctives Try to Damage Dr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 10.—The militant suffragettes exploded another bomb in a church today. The remnants of an informal machine were found in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, formerly presided over by Dr. Spurgeon, when the Rev. Anzi Dwyer, formerly of Chicago, is now the pastor, after the morning service. It was identical in appearance with the bombs previously exploded in the churches of St. Martin in the Fields and St. John the Evangelist.

The explosion occurred just about an hour after the conclusion of the morning service. The verger and several policemen rushed into the church. The air in the building was thick with smoke and the police had difficulty in finding anything that might lead to the identification of those responsible for the outrage. They found a pair of women's gloves and a small grip, which bore a card inscribed: "But your religion is in practice; see that women obtain the right freedom."

The only damage caused was to a pew in the gallery and this was very slight.



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FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY TAZA.

They Drive Out the Moors With Only Slight Losses.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 10.—A despatch from Rabat, Morocco, says French troops today occupied Taza, which is midway between Fez and the frontier of Algeria. The resistance to the French was very slight, the losses being only four killed and thirteen wounded. The losses suffered by the rebellious Moors are not given.

The occupation of Taza by French troops under Gen. Baumgarten is regarded as the most important step yet taken by the French in Morocco. The town, which is seventy-five miles east of Fez, is the key to the approaches to the latter city. Prior to this all expeditions into the interior have been made from the Atlantic coast.

The occupation of Taza will result in the completion of the railroad from Oren, Algeria, to Fez and bring the latter city within sixty-two hours of Paris.

MILITIA HAS WAR DRILL.

Forty-seventh Regiment Indulges in Smokeless Shm Battle.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was the scene of an imaginary battle by 125 men of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard yesterday morning. The guardsmen were put through a series of maneuvers by Capt. Hubert Eldred, which drew a large crowd.

There was a sham battle without powder and smoke and the greater part of the two hours was spent in drill formations and quick marching. Capt. Eldred said the drill was meant to put his men on a "war footing."

TO BLOCKADE PUERTO PLATA.

Santo Domingo's President Tells U. S. Captain He Will Seize Port.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Bordas of Santo Domingo today declared to Capt. Eberle of the United States 8th-motor cruiser Washington that he intended to maintain a blockade and to seize Puerto Plata, according to the cable to the Navy Department. The Bordas note declared that the President intended to give "guarantee of safety to all peaceful residents, safe conduct to non-combatants, to protect the lives and interests of the inhabitants in general and to continue the siege of the place without bombardment."

While both parties have agreed to send representatives to the conference with a view to establishing peace, the suspension of hostilities is impracticable, Capt. Eberle reported. Occasional skirmishes have occurred recently outside of Puerto Plata.

Capt. Eberle of the gunboat Wheeling cabled from San Juan today that a Dominican steamer has sailed for Puerto Plata and Sanchez with 150 volunteers on board. It is expected this number will be increased at Sanchez. The small band of revolutionists has landed near Salcedo. Some fighting has been reported near San Cristobal.

SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE WIN 20 MORE SEATS

Final Balloting Shows They Will Have 97 Representatives in Chamber.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 11.—Extra police were on duty throughout France yesterday for the elections in 232 constituencies, where candidates failed to obtain the necessary majorities at the first voting on April 28. At yesterday's balloting a bare majority was sufficient to elect. The police had nothing to do as it rained all day and the weather put a damper on the enthusiasm of the voters and reduced the crowds around the bulletin boards to the most modest dimensions.

The results in 234 constituencies were announced at the Ministry of the Interior at 2 o'clock this morning. The most striking feature of the elections was the success of the United Socialists. They secured 57 seats, winning 29 new ones and losing 9 which they had previously held. As they secured 49 seats at the election on April 28 they will have 97 representatives in the new Chamber of Deputies, as compared with 77 in the last one.

The Radicals and Socialist Radicals carried 24 seats in yesterday's contests and will have 203 seats in the next Chamber. The chief losers yesterday were the Progressives.

Among the candidates defeated yesterday was M. Lepine, the former Paris Prefect of Police.

WOMAN SHOT AFTER QUARREL.

Man Kills Mrs. di Nalcova in Brooklyn and Disappears.

Mrs. Flomena di Nalcova, 50 years old, was shot and killed in front of her home, at 612 Carroll street, Brooklyn, last evening by a man who escaped.

Detective from 41st Precinct street station believe the man who did the shooting had been a roomer at Mrs. di Nalcova's boarding house. They say the couple had stood before the house quarreling for some time before the man drew a revolver and fired several shots.

Saks on Shrinkage

It is never too late to shrink.

You can't expand a clothing business unless you safeguard its fabrics against shrinkage.

Been our experience that the best-shrunk fabric in the world will always shrink a little more on perspiration.

So we take no chances, but shrink every yard of fabric we get until it yields up its last fraction of shrinkage.

It may seem a small matter, no doubt, but it accounts for the shape-retaining quality of a Saks garment after being caught in the rain.

Suits \$17.50 to \$45
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Beginning this morning a splendid Sale of Men's Fine Neckwear

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This sale is neither wholly stock merchandise nor a special purchase. It is fifty-fifty. We want to close out a lot of scarfs in stock and have included with them a special lot of new scarfs just to hand, but at the same prices as the others. And speaking of the prices, let us emphasize what liberal values they are. The reductions we have made are not merely fractional savings, but a deep cut to the bone of the customary cost to you.

Main Floor.

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